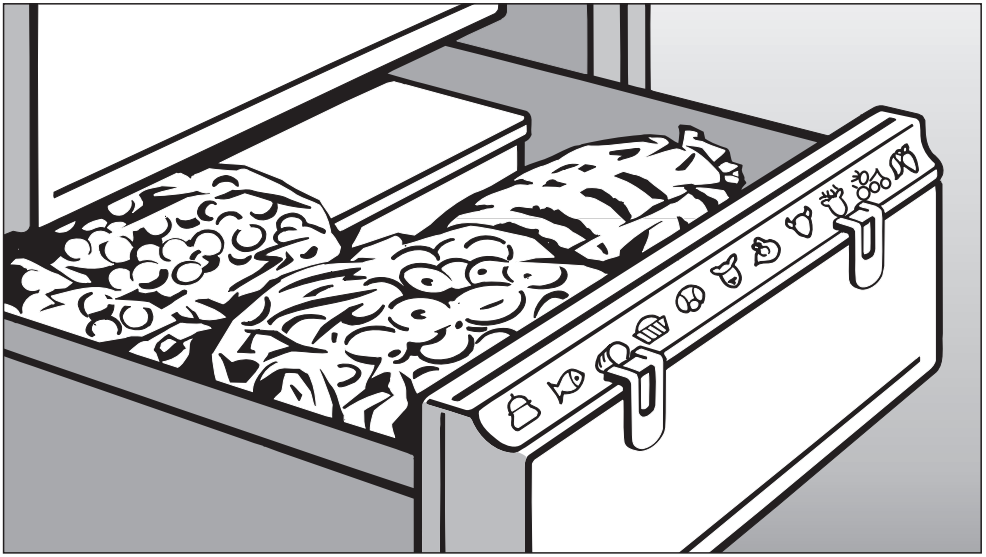
Miele

Operating and installation instructions



Freezer
F 1313 S

To avoid the risk of accidents or damage to the appliance, it is **essential** to read these operating instructions before it is installed or used for the first time.

GB

M.-Nr. 06 154 980

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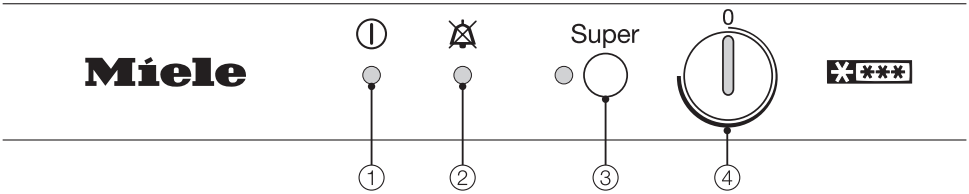
Description of the appliance

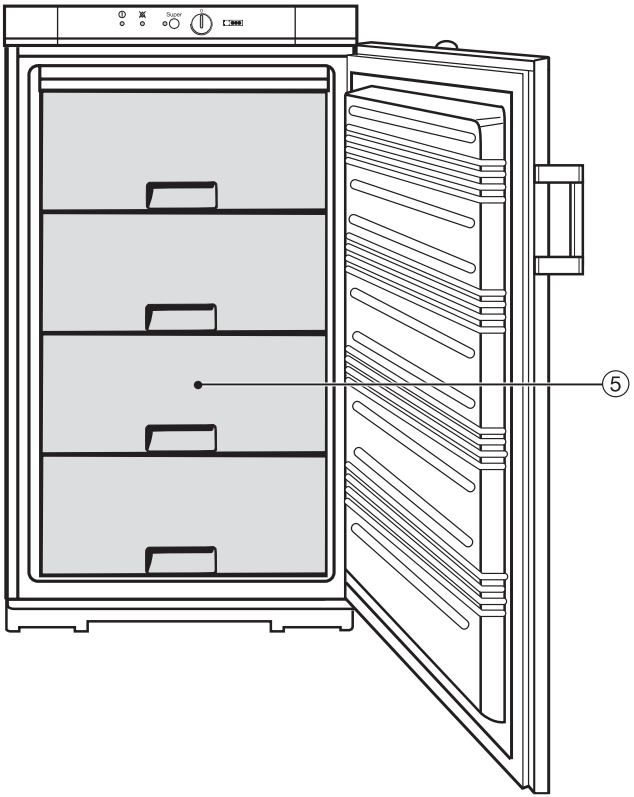


① In-operation indicator light

② Alarm indicator light

③ Super freeze button and indicator light

④ On/Off and temperature selector dial



⑤ Freezer drawers

Optional accessories

Thermometer

The thermometer can be used for checking the temperature inside the freezer.

It is available from the Miele Spare Parts Department or from your dealer.

Caring for the environment

Disposal of the packing material

The transport and protective packing has been selected from materials which are environmentally friendly for disposal, and can normally be recycled.

Ensure that any plastic wrappings, bags etc. are disposed of safely and kept out of the reach of babies and young children. Danger of suffocation!

Rather than just throwing these materials away, please ensure that they are recycled.

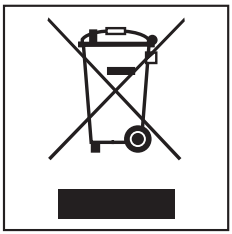
Disposal of your old appliance

Please ensure that the appliance presents no danger to children while being stored for disposal.

It should be unplugged or disconnected from the mains electricity supply by a competent person. The plug must be rendered useless and the cable cut off directly behind the appliance to prevent misuse. See the "Warning and Safety" section of this booklet for further details.

Electrical and electronic appliances often contain materials which, if handled or disposed of incorrectly, could be potentially hazardous to human health and to the environment. They are, however, essential for the correct functioning of your appliance.

Please dispose of your old appliance at your local community waste collection / recycling centre and not with your household waste.



Take care not to damage the pipework at the back of it before or during transportation to an authorised collection depot.
In this way, refrigerant in the pipework and oil in the compressor will be contained, and will not leak out into the environment.

This appliance complies with all relevant legal safety requirements. Improper use can, however, present a risk of both personal injury and material damage.

To avoid the risk of accidents and damage to the appliance, read the operating instructions carefully before installation and before using for the first time. They contain important notes on the installation, safety, operation and care of the appliance.

Keep these operating instructions in a safe place and pass them on to any future user.

Correct use

This appliance is intended for domestic use only, to store deep frozen food, freeze fresh food, and to make ice.
Any other usage is not supported by the manufacturer and could be dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by incorrect or improper use of the appliance.

This appliance is not a toy! To avoid the risk of injury, do not allow children to play on or near it, or to play with the controls. Supervise its use by the elderly or infirm.

Technical safety

This appliance contains the coolant Isobutane (R600a), a natural gas which is environmentally friendly. Although it is flammable, it does not damage the ozone layer and does not increase the greenhouse effect. The use of this coolant has, however, led to a slight increase in the noise level of the appliance. In addition to the noise of the compressor, you might be able to hear the coolant flowing around the system. This is unavoidable, but does not have any adverse effect on the performance of the appliance.
Care must be taken during the transportation and installation of the appliance that no parts of the cooling system are damaged. Leaking coolant can damage the eyes.
In the event of any damage:
- avoid open fires and anything which creates a spark,
- disconnect from the mains,
- air the room in which the appliance is located for several minutes and
- contact the Service Department for advice.

The more coolant there is in an appliance, the larger the room it should be installed in. In the event of a leakage, if the appliance is in a small room, there is the danger of combustible gases building up.
For every 8 g of coolant at least 1 m^3 of room space is required. The amount of coolant in the appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Before connecting the appliance to the mains supply, make sure that the rating on the data plate corresponds to the voltage and frequency of the household supply. This data must correspond in order to avoid the risk of damage to the appliance. Consult a qualified electrician if in any doubt.

The electrical safety of this appliance can only be guaranteed when continuity is complete between the appliance and an effective earthing system, which complies with local and national safety regulations. It is most important that this basic safety requirement is present and regularly tested. Where there is any doubt, the household wiring system should be inspected by a qualified electrician. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for the consequences of an inadequate earthing system (e.g. electric shock).

Safe operation of the appliance is only assured if it has been installed and connected in accordance with these operating and installation instructions.

This equipment may only be used in mobile installations such as ships, caravans, aircraft etc. if a risk assessment of the installation has been carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Installation work, maintenance and repairs may only be carried out by suitably qualified and competent persons in accordance with national and local safety regulations.
Repairs and other work by unqualified persons could be dangerous and the manufacturer will not be held liable.
Ensure current is not supplied to the appliance while maintenance or repair work is being carried out.

The appliance is only completely isolated from the electricity supply when:

– it has been switched off at the socket and the plug has been withdrawn.

– the mains fuse is withdrawn, or

– the screw-out fuse is removed (in countries where this is applicable).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead.
Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance (e.g. danger of overheating).

Use

Never handle frozen food with wet hands. Your hands may freeze to the frozen food. Danger of frost burn.

Do not take ice cubes out with your bare hands and never place ice cubes or ice lollies in your mouth straight from the freezer.
The very low temperature of the frozen ice or lollies can cause frost burn to the lips and tongue.

Do not allow children to play with the appliance, for example to climb inside the drawers or to swing on the door.

Do not refreeze thawed or partially thawed food.
Defrosted food should be used up as quickly as possible, as food soon loses it nutritional value and goes off.
Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Storage times will depend on several factors, including the freshness and quality of the food as well as the temperature at which it is stored. To avoid the risk of food poisoning, follow the instructions given on the food manufacturer's packaging on the storage conditions required, as well as the "use by" date.

Do not store explosive materials in the appliance or any products containing propellants (e.g. spray cans). Thermostats switching on may produce sparks which could present a fire hazard. Flammable compounds could explode.

Do not store cans or bottles containing carbonated drinks or liquids which could freeze in the freezer. The cans or bottles could explode.
Danger of injury and damage to the appliance.

When cooling drinks quickly in the freezer, make sure bottles are not left in for more than one hour, otherwise they could burst. This could result in injury or damage.

Do not use sharp edged objects to

– remove frost and ice,
– separate frozen foods or remove ice trays. They will damage the evaporator, causing irreversible damage to the appliance.

Do not use any oils or grease on the door seals, as these will cause the seals to deteriorate and become porous with time.

Do not block the ventilation gaps in the appliance as this would impair the efficiency of the appliance, increase the electricity consumption and could cause damage to the appliance.

The appliance is designed for use within certain climate ranges (ambient temperatures), and should not be used outside this range. The climate range for your appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance. Installing it in a room with too low an ambient temperature, e.g. a garage, will lead to the appliance switching off for longer periods so that it cannot maintain the required temperature.

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays or de-icers, as they might contain substances which could damage the plastic parts or which could cause a build-up of gases and pose a danger to health.

Never use a steam-cleaning appliance to defrost or clean this appliance. Pressurised steam could reach the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

In countries where there are areas which may be subject to infestation by cockroaches or other vermin, pay particular attention to keeping the appliance and its surroundings in a clean condition at all times. Any damage which may be caused by cockroaches or other vermin will not be covered by the guarantee.

Disposal of your old appliance

Before disposing of an old appliance, first make the door latch or lock unusable. This way you will prevent children from accidentally locking themselves in and endangering their lives.

Disconnect it from the mains. Cut off the cable and render any plug unusable.

Be careful not to damage any part of the pipework whilst awaiting disposal, e.g. by

– puncturing the refrigerant channels in the evaporator.

– bending any pipework.

– scratching the surface coating.

Splashes of refrigerant can damage the eyes.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by non-compliance with these Warning and Safety instructions.

	normal energy consumption	increased energy consumption
Installation	In a ventilated room.	In an enclosed, unventilated room.
	Protected from direct sunlight.	In direct sunlight.
	Not situated near to a heat source (radiator, oven).	Situated near to a heat source (radiator, oven).
	Where the ambient room temperature is ideal at approx. 20 °C.	Where there is a high ambient room temperature.
Temperature setting with a thermostat which is approximate (set in stages).	With a medium setting of 2 to 3.	With a high setting: The lower the compartment temperature, the higher the energy consumption.
Temperature setting with a thermostat which is exact to the degree (digital display).	Cellar section 8 to 12 °C	On appliances with winter setting, please make sure that the winter setting is switched off when the ambient temperature is warmer than 16 °C.
	Refrigerator section 4 to 5 °C	
	StayFresh zone approx. 0 °C	
	Freezer section -18 °C	
Use	Only open the door when necessary and for as short a time as possible.	Frequent opening of the door for long periods will cause a loss of coldness.
	Store food in an organised way.	If food is not stored in an organised way, searching for an item will mean the door is open for longer.
	Allow hot food and drinks to cool down before placing them in the appliance.	Placing hot food in the appliance will cause the compressor to run for a long time, as the appliance will have to work harder to lower the temperature.
	Store food covered or packaged.	The evaporation or condensation of liquids will cause a loss of coldness in the refrigerator.
	Place frozen food in the refrigerator to defrost.	
	Do not over-fill the sections to allow air to circulate.	
Defrosting	Defrost the freezer section when a layer of ice one centimetre thick has built up.	A layer of ice hinders the cold from reaching the frozen food, and causes an increase in energy consumption.

Before using for the first time

- Clean the inside of the appliance and the accessories with warm water and a little washing up liquid, and then dry with a soft cloth.

Important:
To ensure the correct functioning of the appliance, let it stand for between ½ and 1 hour after transporting it to its final location before connecting it to the mains.

Switching on

- Using a coin, turn the On-Off / Temperature dial in a clockwise direction away from the "0" position.

The higher the setting, the lower the temperature in the appliance.

Forcing it beyond its range will damage it. Turn it only as far as it will go, then turn it back again.

The "in operation" and the alarm indicator lights come on, and the appliance starts cooling.

Allow the appliance to run for a few hours before placing food in it. This will ensure that the temperature is sufficiently low.

Switching off

- Using a coin, turn the On-Off / Temperature dial in an anti-clockwise direction back to the "0" position.

All indicator lights go out and the cooling process is switched off.

Switching off for longer periods of time

If the appliance is not going to be used for a longer period of time, e.g. whilst on holiday,

- switch the appliance off at the mains,
- withdraw the plug (pull on the plug and not the cable),
- defrost and clean the appliance out and
- leave the door ajar to air the appliance.

If, during a long absence, the appliance is switched off but not cleaned out and the door is left shut, mould and odours are likely to build up inside the appliance.

It is very important to set the correct temperature for storing food in the appliance. Micro-organisms will cause food which is not stored at the correct temperature to deteriorate rapidly. Temperature influences the growth rate of these micro-organisms. Reducing the temperature reduces their growth rate.

To freeze fresh food and to store frozen food for a long time, a temperature of at least **-18 °C** is required. At this temperature the growth of micro-organisms is generally halted. As soon as the temperature rises to above -10 °C, the micro-organisms become active in the food again so that it cannot be kept as long. For this reason, partially defrosted or defrosted food must not be re-frozen. Food may be re-frozen once it has been cooked as the high temperatures achieved when cooking destroy most micro-organisms.

The temperature in the appliance will rise:

– the more often the door is opened and the longer it is kept open,

– if too much food is stored in it at once,

– the warmer the food is which is being put into it,

– the higher the ambient temperature surrounding the appliance.
The appliance is designed for use in specific ambient temperatures (climate ranges). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed.

Temperature selection

The temperature is set with the temperature dial.

■ Use a coin to turn the temperature dial clockwise to the required setting.

Forcing it beyond its range will damage it. Turn it only as far as it will go, then turn it back again.

The higher the setting, the lower the temperature in the appliance.

In normal use, a midway setting is generally sufficient. You should also check the temperature inside the appliance from time to time.

Temperature alarm

Your appliance has been fitted with a warning system which ensures that the temperature in the freezer cannot rise unnoticed. The alarm indicator light will come on if the temperature becomes too warm. The temperature dial determines the range of temperatures the appliance recognises as too warm.

The alarm indicator light will come on

– when the freezer is switched on.

– if the door has been left open for a while, e.g. in order to load, to re-arrange or to take food out.

– when freezing large amounts of food at once.

– when there has been a lengthy interruption to the power supply.

The alarm indicator light goes out as soon as the freezer has reached the programmed-in temperature range.

Switching on the alarm system

The warning system is always active. It does not have to be switched on manually.

Freezing fresh food

Fresh food should be frozen as quickly as possible. This way the nutritional value of the food, its vitamin content, appearance and taste are not impaired.

Food which takes a long time to freeze will lose more water from its cells, which then shrink.
During the defrosting process only some of this water is reabsorbed by the cells. The rest collects around the food. In practice this means that the food loses a large degree of its moisture.

If food is frozen quickly, the cells have less time to lose moisture, so they shrink less. As there is not so much moisture, it is easier for the food to reabsorb it during the defrosting process, and there will be very little water around the defrosted food.

Super freeze

Switch the Super freeze function on before putting fresh food into the freezer.

Exceptions:

– when putting in frozen food.

– when freezing less than 2 kg fresh food daily.

Switching on Super freeze

When freezing small quantities of food in the freezer, the Super freeze function should be switched on **6 hours beforehand**. When freezing **the maximum load of food** the Super freeze function should be switched on **24 hours beforehand**.

■ Press the Super freeze button; the Super freeze indicator light will come on.

The appliance works at full power to lower the temperature in the freezer.

It can take up to 8 minutes for the compressor to switch on after the Super freeze button has been pressed. This is due to a built-in delay switch, which helps prolong the life of the appliance.

Super freeze

Switching Super freeze off

The Super freeze function will switch off automatically after approx. 60 hours. The Super freeze indicator light will go out and the appliance will continue to operate at normal power.

To save energy the Super freeze function can be switched off once a **constant** temperature of -18 °C or colder has been reached in the freezer.

- Press the Super freeze button.

The Super freeze indicator light will go out and the appliance will continue to operate at normal power.

Maximum freezing capacity

To ensure that fresh food placed in the freezer freezes through to the core as quickly as possible, the maximum freezing capacity must not be exceeded. The maximum freezing capacity for freezing within a 24-hour period is given on the data plate “Freezing capacity ....kg/24 hrs”.

Storing frozen food

When buying frozen food to store in your freezer, check

– that the packaging is not damaged,

– the use-by date,

– the temperature at which the frozen food is being stored in the shop. The length of time it can be kept is reduced if it has been stored at a temperature warmer than -18 °C.

■ Buy frozen food once you have finished the rest of your shopping, and wrap it in newspaper or use a cool bag or box to transport it.

■ Store it in the freezer as soon as possible.

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Home freezing

Only freeze fresh food which is in good condition.

Hints on home freezing

– The following types of food **are suitable** for freezing:
Fresh meat, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, herbs, fresh fruit, dairy products, pastry, leftovers, egg yolks, egg whites and a range of pre-cooked meals.

– The following types of food **are not suitable** for freezing:
Grapes, lettuce, radishes, sour cream, mayonnaise, eggs in their shells, onions, whole raw apples and pears.

– To retain colour, taste and vitamin C, vegetables should be blanched after they have been trimmed and washed. To blanch: bring a large saucepan of water to the boil and immerse the vegetables in the fast boiling water for 2-3 minutes, depending on variety. Remove and plunge into cold water to cool quickly. Drain and pack ready for freezing.

– Lean meat freezes better than fatty meat, and can be stored for considerably longer.

– To prevent chops, steaks, cutlets or rolled meat from freezing together in solid blocks when packed, separate with a sheet of plastic freezer film.

– Do not season fresh foods or blanched vegetables before freezing. Only season cooked dishes sparingly. but care should be taken as the taste of some spices alters when frozen.
– Do not place hot food or drinks in the freezer. This causes already frozen food to thaw and increases the energy consumption considerably. Allow hot food and drinks to cool down before placing them in the freezer.

Packing

■ Freeze food in portions.

Unsuitable packing material
- wrapping paper
- grease-proof paper
- cellophane
- bin bags
- plastic carrier bags

Suitable packing material
- plastic freezer film
- freezer bags
- aluminium foil
- freezer containers

Freezer bags may also be sealed using home heat-sealing kits.

■ Expel as much air as possible from bags etc. before sealing them to prevent freezer-burn on food.

■ Close the packaging tightly with
- rubber bands
- plastic clips
- string or bag ties
- freezer tape.

■ Make a note of the contents and the date of freezing on the packaging.

Before placing food in the freezer

When freezing more than 2 kg of fresh food, switch on the Super freeze function for some time before placing the food in the freezer (see "Super freeze").

Placing food in the freezer

Fresh food can be placed in any drawer for freezing, however it is preferable to use the upper drawers. Large quantities can be placed directly on the evaporator plates to freeze the food quickly. To do this first take out one or several freezer drawers. The lowest freezer drawer must always remain in the appliance.

Each drawer and evaporator plate can be loaded with a maximum of 25 kg.

■ Place the food flat in the bottom of the drawers or on the evaporator plates so that it freezes through to the core as quickly as possible.

■ Make sure that the packaging and containers are dry to prevent them sticking together when frozen.

When freezing, make sure that food already frozen does not come into contact with fresh food being frozen as this could cause the frozen food to begin to defrost.

Defrosting

Frozen food can be defrosted in different ways:

– in the microwave oven,

– in the oven using the “Fan” or “Defrost” setting,

– at room temperature,

– in the fridge,

– in a steam oven.

Fruit should be defrosted at room temperature in its packing or in a covered bowl.

Most vegetables can be cooked while still frozen. Just put straight into boiling water or hot fat. The cooking time is slightly less than that of fresh vegetables.

Poultry
It is particularly important to observe food hygiene rules when defrosting poultry. Do not use the liquid from defrosted poultry. Pour it away, wash the container it was in, the sink and your hands.

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Cooling drinks

When cooling drinks quickly, make sure bottles are not left in the freezer for more than one hour, as they could burst.

Defrosting

In normal use, ice and frost will form on the evaporator plates. If allowed to accumulate, this will impair the efficiency of the freezer and increase the consumption of electricity.

Do not scrape ice and frost off the evaporator plates as this can damage them and render the freezer unusable.

The freezer should be defrosted from time to time. It must be defrosted if a layer of ice approx. 5 mm thick has accumulated. It is best to defrost when only very little food or no food at all is left in the freezer.

Before defrosting

- Switch on the Super freeze function at least 4 hours before defrosting to ensure frozen food retains its cold reserve for longer when taken out of the freezer.
- Remove the frozen food from the freezer and place it in another freezer or cool box, or wrap it in several layers of newspaper or cloths and store in a cool place until the freezer is ready for use again.
- Remove all the freezer drawers from the freezer.

To defrost

Carry out the defrosting procedure as quickly as possible if food has not been placed in another freezer. The longer the food is left out at room temperature, the faster it defrosts.

- Switch the appliance off with the temperature dial, switch off at the socket and remove the plug.
- Open the freezer door.

To speed up defrosting, a bowl containing hot water (not boiling) can be placed in the appliance. Closing the door in this instance will help retain the warmth and speed up the defrosting process.

We do not recommend the use of hot air blowers such as hairdryers for defrosting your appliance.

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays or de-icers, as they could contain substances which could damage the plastic parts and which may cause a build-up of gases and pose a danger to health.

After defrosting

- Use a sponge or towel to soak up any water from defrosting still in the appliance.
- Clean the appliance, and then dry it thoroughly.
- Close the appliance door, insert the plug in the socket and switch the appliance back on.
- Switch on the Super freeze function so that the freezer can cool down quickly. The indicator light will come on.
- Once the temperature in the freezer is sufficiently low, place the food back in the freezer drawers and put them back in the freezer.
- The Super freeze function can now be switched off.
  The indicator light will go out.

Never use cleaning agents containing abrasive substances such as sand, soda, acids or chemical solvents.
"Non-abrasive" cleaning agents are also unsuitable as they can cause matt areas to appear.

Make sure that water cannot get into the electronic unit or into the ventilation gaps.

Never use steam cleaning apparatus to clean the appliance. Pressurised steam could reach the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

The data plate located inside the appliance must not be removed. It contains information which is required in the event of a service call.

- Clean the appliance immediately after defrosting it.
- Switch the appliance off, take any food out of the appliance and store it in a suitable cool place (e.g. cool-box or another freezer). Remove all the freezer drawers from the appliance.

Cleaning the outer casing, the interior and accessories

Use warm water with a little washing up liquid. Accessories and drawers should be hand washed only. Do not wash in a dishwasher.

- After cleaning, wipe the outer casing, the interior and accessories with a damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Leave the door open to air the appliance for a short while.

E-Cloth

- A microfibre "E-Cloth" is available from the Miele UK Spare Parts Department, which is suitable for cleaning surfaces such as stainless steel, glass, plastic and chrome without the use of chemicals. It can be washed 300 times.

Ventilation gaps

- The ventilation gaps should be cleaned regularly with a brush or vacuum cleaner. A build-up of dust will increase the energy consumption of the appliance.

Door seal

Do not use any grease or oil on the door seal. These will cause the seal to deteriorate and become porous over time.

The door seal should be cleaned regularly with clean water and then wiped dry with a soft cloth.

Metal grille at the back of the appliance

The metal grille at the back of the appliance (heat exchanger) should be dusted at least once a year. A build-up of dust will increase the energy consumption of the appliance.

When cleaning the grille, make sure that the pipework and other components do not get broken or damaged in any way.

After cleaning

- Close the door and switch the appliance on.
- Switch on the Super freeze function so that the freezer can cool down quickly.
  The indicator light will come on.
- Once the temperature in the freezer is sufficiently low, place the food back in the freezer drawers and put them back in the freezer.
- You can switch the Super freeze function off once the temperature in the freezer has reached a constant temperature of at least -18°C.
  The indicator light will then go out.

Repairs to electrical appliances should only be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations. Repairs and other work by unqualified persons could be dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for unauthorised work.

Some minor problems can be corrected without contacting the Service Department.

. . . the appliance does not get cool.

- Make sure that the temperature dial is not pointing to the "0" position.
- Check that the plug is correctly inserted in the socket and switched on.
- Check that the fuse is not defective and that the mains fuse has not blown. If it has, contact the Miele Service Department.

. . . the door will not open because it has been opened and closed too many times in succession.

This is not a fault. The suction caused by opening and closing the door is preventing the door from opening. Wait a few minutes and then try again. It should now open without force.

. . . the temperature is too low.

- Turn the temperature selector to a setting closer to "0".
- The Super freeze function has not been switched off. The indicator light is still on.

. . . the appliance is switching in too frequently and for too long.

- Check whether the ventilation gaps have been covered over or become too dusty.
- Check whether the metal grille (heat exchanger) at the rear of the appliance has become too dusty.
- The door has been opened too frequently, or a large amount of fresh food has been put in at once for freezing.
- Check that the door has been properly closed.
- Check whether a thick layer of ice has built up. If it has, then the freezer will need defrosting.

. . . the alarm indicator light is on.

The temperature has risen above the setting on the temperature dial because

- the door has been opened too frequently, or large amounts of fresh food have been put in at once for freezing.
- there has been a lengthy interruption to the power supply.
- the ventilation gaps are blocked.

Once the problem has been resolved the alarm indicator light will go out.

. . . the Super freeze indicator light does not light up although the appliance is working.

- The indicator light is defective. Call the Service Department.

. . . food has frozen together.

Use a blunt instrument, e.g. a spoon handle or plastic scraper, to prise it apart carefully.

. . . there is a thick layer of ice in the freezer.

- Check whether the door closes properly.
- Defrost and then clean the freezer.

Too thick a layer of ice reduces efficiency and increases energy consumption.

If you still cannot remedy the fault having followed these suggestions, please contact the Miele Service Department.

To prevent unecessary loss of temperature it is advisable not to open the door while waiting for the appliance to be serviced.

Noises

Normal noises	What causes them
Brrrrr...	Humming noise made by the motor (compressor). This noise can get louder for brief periods when the motor is switching on.
Blubb, blubb....	A gurgling noise can be heard when coolant is circulating through the pipes.
Click....	Clicking sounds are made when the thermostat switches the motor on and off.
Sssrrrrr....	On multi-zone and frost free appliances you can sometimes just hear the movement of air circulating inside the appliance.

Remember that the noise of the compressor and the coolant circulating in the system is unavoidable.

Noises that you can easily rectify	What causes them, and what can you do about them?
Rattling, vibrating	**The appliance is uneven:** Realign the appliance using a spirit level, by raising or lowering the screw feet underneath the appliance.
	The appliance is touching another appliance or piece of furniture: Move it away.
	Drawers, baskets or shelves are unstable or sticking: Check all removable items and refit them correctly.
	Are any bottles or containers unstable or knocking against each other? Separate them.
	The transport cable clips are hanging loose at the back of the appliance: Remove the clips.

In the event of a fault which you cannot correct yourself, or if the appliance is under guarantee, please contact:

– Your Miele Dealer

or

– The Miele Service Department (see back cover for address).

When contacting your Dealer or the Service Department, please quote the model and serial number of your appliance. This information is given on the data plate.

Please note that telephone calls may be monitored and recorded to improve our service.

Electrical connection U.K.

All electrical work should be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations.

The appliance is supplied with a mains cable and moulded plug ready for connection to an a.c. single phase 220-240 V 50 Hz supply.

The voltage and connected load are given on the data plate. Please ensure that these match the household mains supply. The fuse rating is quoted on the plug.

Connection should be made via a suitable switched socket which is easily accessible. For extra safety it is advisable to install a residual current device (RCD) with a trip current of 30 mA (in accordance with DIN VDE 0664, VDE 0100, Section 739).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead. Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance (e.g. danger of overheating).

The appliance must not be connected to an inverter and must not be used with a plug adapter as these can cause damage to the appliance's electronic unit.

Non-rewireable plugs (BS 1363)

The fuse cover must be re-fitted when changing the fuse, and if the fuse cover is lost, the plug must not be used until a suitable replacement is obtained. The colour of the correct replacement cover is that of the coloured insert in the base of the plug, or the colour that is embossed in words in the base of the plug (as applicable to the design of the plug fitted).

Replacement fuses should be ASTA approved to BS 1362 and have the correct rating. Replacement fuses and fuse covers may be purchased from your local electrical supplier.

WARNING
THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

Appliances without side wall heating must not be installed "side-by-side" next to another refrigerator or freezer.

Do not place any appliance which gives off heat, such as a toaster or microwave oven, on top of this appliance, as this would increase the appliance's energy consumption.

Location

It should not be installed where it is exposed to direct sunlight or directly adjacent to a heat-producing appliance such as an oven or a radiator. The appliance should be installed in a dry well-ventilated room.
The higher the ambient temperature of the room the more energy the appliance requires to operate.

Climate range

The appliance is designed for use within certain climate ranges (ambient temperatures), and should not be used outside this range. The climate range of this appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Climate range	Ambient room temperature
SN	+10 °C to +32 °C
N	+16 °C to +32 °C
ST	+18 °C to +38 °C
T	+18 °C to +43 °C
SN-ST	+10 °C to +38 °C
SN-T	+10 °C to +43 °C

The appliance will function perfectly down to a temperature of +5 °C.

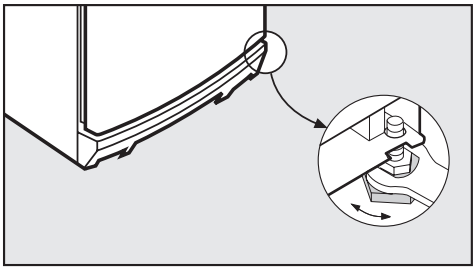
Ventilation

Air at the back of the appliance gets warm. To ensure sufficient ventilation, the ventilation grilles must not be covered over. The air inlet and outlet must not be covered or blocked in any way. They should be dusted on a regular basis.

Installation

- Remove any cable clips from the back of the appliance.
- Check that all parts at the back of the appliance are unhindered. Remove any hindrance.
- Carefully push the appliance into position.

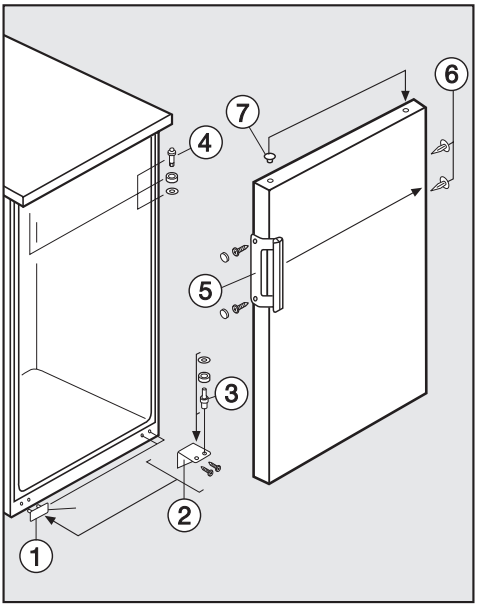
Aligning the appliance



- To align the appliance, adjust the feet using the spanner supplied.

Changing the door hinging

The appliance is supplied right-hand hinged. If left-hand door hinging is required follow these instructions.



- Close the appliance door, unscrew hinge bracket ②, and take the door off.
- Take hinge pin ③ out of the hinge bracket, then refit it in the second hole in the hinge bracket. (Use the spanner supplied to unscrew and refit the hinge pin).
- Remove cover ① and use it to cover the now empty holes on the opposite side.
- Use the spanner supplied to unscrew upper hinge pin ④ and refit it on the other side.
- Remove stoppers ⑥, and unscrew handle ⑤. Refit the handle on the other side of the door.
- Then refit stoppers ⑦ on the opposite side of the door.
- Hang the door on the upper hinge pin and close the door.
- Fit hinge bracket ② in the lower door bearing. Then screw it securely to the appliance plinth.

Use the long slots in the hinge bracket to align the door. Make sure you have tightened all screws properly.

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